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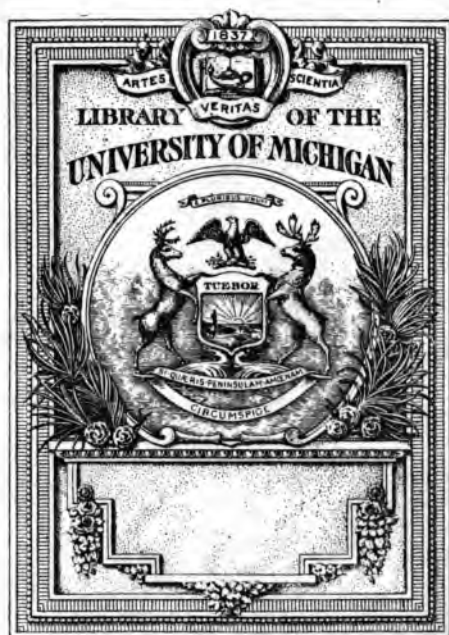
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W.C. Duhamel

Surrender of the British forces







→\*A HISTORY\*←  
OF THE  
SURRENDER OF THE BRITISH F



TO THE  
*Americans and Fre*  
AT  
YORKTOWN, VA.

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THE CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY WILL BE CELEBRATED  
ON THE FIELD OF YORKTOWN, VA.  
OCTOBER 18th, 1881.

**PROGRAMME**

OF

**CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION**

**AT YORKTOWN,**

**OCTOBER 18<sup>TH</sup>, 1881.**

**MUSIC AND CHORUS OF 1000 VOICES.**

**ADDRESSES OF WELCOME, &c. BY SENATOR JOHNSON  
AND GOVERNOR HOLLIDAY.**

**LAYING OF CORNER STONE, &c.**

**OCTOBER 19<sup>TH</sup>,**

**ADDRESS BY PRESIDENT OF UNITED STATES.**

**ORATION AND POEM.**

**OCTOBER 20<sup>TH</sup>,**

**RECEPTION OF FRENCH TROOPS.**

**GRAND REVIEW OF MILITARY.**

**GRAND NAVAL REVIEW.**

## YORKTOWN

On the York river, in full view of the beautiful waters of the Chesapeake, with its waves sparkling in the morning sun, is to be seen on a projection of land, Yorktown, Va., a place memorable in American history, and near by stands the old church, built over two hundred years ago, where repose the ashes of many patriot dead, who were killed during the siege of October, 1781.

Yorktown was occupied by Cornwallis with the British Army in August, 1781, for the purpose of being near his supplies and ships, and, as he said, to make it more convenient to capture the American army in Virginia, under the youthful General Lafayette. He also occupied the opposite point (Gloucester Point) where the British Colonel Tarlton was in command, and who was a terror to the neighboring country from his raids and acts of cruelty.

Cornwallis made several efforts to capture General Lafayette and his small force by pretended retreats, &c., but the young General was too active for him. General Anthony Wayne always managed with his troops to dash through their lines, thus breaking his designs. Cornwallis felt so secure in this position, that he offered over a thousand men to Sir Henry Clinton who was in danger from the American and French army under Washington at New York. It was at this time that General Lafayette determined to draw his net around Cornwallis, and he directed General Wayne with the addition of some six hundred militia obtained from the Government of Virginia, to move down the James river to be ready to form a junction with the troops from the French fleet, as he was then expecting Admiral DeGrasse and his fleet in the Chesapeake.

Cornwallis took forcible possession of the plantations in the counties adjoining Yorktown, making prisoners of the residents, but they lived to see the glorious sight when the British army marched out in the appointed field and surrendered their arms to the American army.



## Yorhtown Siege.

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General Washington resolved to march south and help Lafayette to capture Cornwallis, but he had to proceed in a very careful manner to prevent Clinton at New York from reinforcing the British army in Virginia. He acted as if he were about to attack New York by way of Staten Island, but at the same time pushed the men of his army through Pennsylvania with the French forces under Count de Rochambeau.\* For a time his movements were a mystery to his own army, but in a short time Sir Henry Clinton found himself out-generaled, and his friend Cornwallis, in Virginia, in a perilous position. About the same time, Lafayette wrote to Washington urging him to move south with his army, and to put himself at the head of the combined armies, as he considered it an excellent opportunity to capture the British army in Virginia, and thanked Washington for ordering him there to make such a brilliant military achievement then in prospect.

About the first of September, the American army passed through Philadelphia and Baltimore, covered with dust and in worn-out uniforms, they were received with cheers and enthusiasm by the populace who hailed them as the defenders of the country. The French entered the next day with the dust brushed off their gay white uniforms faced with green, headed by their fine military bands.

Washington joined Lafayette with the army at Williamsburg on the 12th of September, having stopped on his way for a day with his staff and French officers, at his home, Mount Vernon, after an absence of *six years*.

The British army was now in a critical situation, and its retreat was cut off from the sea by the splendid French fleet which blocked up the York river.

Artillery and siege cannons were sent up by the French Admiral to the American army, and the Generals of the American army visited the French fleet and formed a plan for the siege of Yorktown. About the 1st of October the British withdrew into the town, and the Americans seized the outworks encircling the town from river to river, and the battle commenced.

During the cannonading one shot killed three and wounded *four men near General Washington*, throwing the earth on the hat of

\*From Rhode Island to Virginia the French army marched, not a pig or chicken being taken, which was very different from Braddock's men on their line of march, and the people regarded them as *not* as defenders. *insulting the poor on*

the Chaplain, Rev. Mr. Evans, who called General Washington's attention to it; the General remarked that he should take it to his home as a relic of the siege. Governor Nelson, of Virginia, directed the first gun at his own house, as it was the headquarters of the British General, and offered a reward of £5 to the soldiers for every bomb that hit the house.

A red hot shell from the French batteries struck the British ship *Charon* at night, and it was soon wrapped in flames, causing a vivid brightness, as other ships caught fire, while around came almost lightning and thunder from the numerous cannon and mortars, presenting a magnificent and sublime sight in the darkness of the night. Some of the shells were thrown over the town, and were seen to fall in the river, bursting and throwing up columns of water like monsters of the deep. The bombs from each party crossed each other in the air, looking at night, like fiery meteors with blazing tails descending to execute their work of destruction. For several days continued assaults were made on the different lines of fortification, and acts of bravery and gallantry were numerous, and under the personal observation of the commanding officers, and on the last day as the last line of the works was stormed, Colonel de Lameth, the Adjutant General to Lafayette, was the first to mount the parapet, he received a volley from the Hessians who defended it, and falling back shot through both knees, was conveyed away by his friends, Colonel Dumas and Surgeon DuHamel, of the French navy.

A little before day-break on the 16th, Cornwallis made a last effort to ward off the effective action of the American batteries from his dismounted works; he sent out some four hundred men under Colonel Abercrombie, and the redoubts which covered our batteries were forced, and several pieces of artillery were spiked, but the troops from the trenches drove the enemy back with loss on their part. At this time Cornwallis could not show a gun on the side of his works, and the place was no longer tenable; but rather than surrender he determined to make his escape.

Cornwallis' plan of escape from Yorktown was to attack the French and Americans at Gloucester Point before day-break; mount his Infantry on the captured cavalry and other horses, and force his way through Maryland and Pennsylvania to New York, but a violent storm arose that night and drove his boats down the river and put a stop to his wild and daring scheme. His hopes were now at an end, as his fortifications were crumbling in ruins around him, and unwilling to expose the residue of his brave men who had been so faithful in all dangers, he sent a flag of truce to Washington to suspend hostilities.

*\*There is a cave on the side of the river, still called the Cornwallis Cave, where, said, Cornwallis took refuge during the siege.*

Colonel Laurens was appointed first commissioner to negotiate the surrender; he was the son of Hon. Henry Laurens, who had been sent as ambassador to Holland, but was captured and was then in the tower of London.

The terms of surrender were similar to those granted to General Lincoln a year before at Charleston, and he (General Lincoln) arranged the surrender and received the British army.\*

The French and American armies formed two lines of over a mile in length, and the British army marched between the two, surrendering their arms which they threw in a pile with such force as to break them, such was the mortification of the men, and they were checked in the same. It was a bright and glorious day, but a day of bitter disappointment to the English. The captured troops marched out with colors folded and drums beating a slow march. The officers were allowed their side arms and private property, and all the military and artillery were delivered to the American forces, and the marines and seamen to the French navy. The French army with Count de Rochambeau in complete uniform, and with their bands presented a splendid appearance. The Americans though not all in uniform, presented a fine soldierly air with joy beaming from their countenances.

Every degree of confidence and harmony existed between the Americans and French, and the only spirit to excel was in exploits of bravery against the common enemy.

The British army made many brilliant exploits and victories under Cornwallis, and they almost adored him, but he should have cheerfully shared in their humiliation and disgrace; it is said, however, he gave himself up to vexation and remorse.†

The Commander-in-chief of the allied forces expressed himself in an order of the day—"thanks due the brave officers and soldiers of the French and American armies!"

It was a sad sight to see Yorktown after the siege, with bodies of men and horses half covered with earth, the fine houses riddled with cannon balls, and the rich furniture and books scattered over the ruins. The loss of men of the French army was double that of the Americans. There were eleven thousand in the British army at the commencement of the siege, and our forces in all amounted to about twelve thousand six hundred.

\*The "Moore House," where the treaty was signed for the surrender of the British, is still existing on the "temple" farm, which was named after the ruins of an old temple erected by the Indians and was also the scene of many romances.

†Such was his mortification that he feigned sickness and deputed General O'Hara to surrender the army, which was marched out at two o'clock.

Col. Tarlton, after the surrender, was mounted on a fine horse remarkable for its noble bearing, and while riding with several French officers with whom he was to dine, was met by a Virginia gentleman who recognized and demanded his horse, but Tarlton was reluctant to give it up; General O'Hara who was present advised him to give it up at once, which he did, and had to remount a miserable old plough horse to finish his ride, as it appears that this horse had been captured in the following manner:—At Hanover Court House there were a number of Virginia gentlemen who were there to hear the news and talk over the events of the day, a servant man came at full speed to inform them that Colonel Tarlton and his British troops were not three miles off, and in their alarm and sudden confusion to get away, each one mounted the first horse he could put his hands on, thereby returned home on horses not their own. They all escaped but one gentleman who hid himself in the chimney-way and Colonel Tarlton helped himself to his splendid charger then in the stable.

Col. Tarlton who had done much injury to the citizens in his raids through the country, heard a Virginia lady speak in high terms of Colonel Washington, a relative of General Washington. Colonel Tarlton remarked that he would like to see Colonel Washington, she replied "that he could have had that pleasure if he had looked behind him in his retreat at the battle of the Cowpens.

Next to our American General Washington, much is due to the patriot General Lafayette by his skill for the success in capturing the British army at Yorktown. Lafayette was born near Paris, and the inheritor of a princely fortune. At eight years of age he entered the College of Louis the Great, and he was in a few years rewarded for his success in his studies. Here the lovely but ill fated Queen of France, Maria Antoinette, who was beheaded with the King during the reign of terror in France, encouraged him in his progress at College and had him promoted as an officer in the King's guard, and also aided him in obtaining money to help the Americans. He met Dr. Franklin in Paris and offered his services before he was twenty-one years old, and equipped a vessel at his own expense, arrived at Philadelphia and presented himself to Congress, "I have come!" he said, "to request two favors of this assemblage of patriots, one is that I may serve in your army!" "the other, that I receive no pay." His services were accepted and he was commissioned as Major-General.

The American army was much in need of supplies and rations for the men, and Lafayette sent several thousand dollars to General Washington for the purchase of the same. At the battle of Brandy

wine, Lafayette, gave full evidence of his skill and bravery, as he was wounded on the first day of the battle. He continued actively employed with the army until 1779, when he returned to France and obtained further aid for America.

Lafayette was left an orphan in early childhood, with the inheritance of a princely fortune, and married at sixteen years of age.

To men of ordinary mould this condition would have been one of luxurious apathy, and sensual indulgence. It was the life into which from the operation of such causes Louis the Fifteenth had sunk with his household and court, while Lafayette was rising to manhood and fame, although surrounded by the contamination of their example. He was at the time of the Declaration of Independence a captain of dragoons in garrison at Metz.

On the 7th of December, 1776, Silas Deane, then a secret agent of the American Congress, agreed that Lafayette should have a commission in the United States army and the Marquis stipulated in return to depart when and how Mr. Deane should judge proper, to serve the United States with all possible zeal, without pay or emolument. The commission was confirmed by Dr. Franklin.

"The more desperate the cause," says Lafayette, "the greater need has it of my services, and if Mr. Deane has no vessel for my passage, I shall purchase one myself and will traverse the ocean with a selected company of my own." But other impediments arose; at the instance of the British ambassador, orders were issued for the detention of the vessel purchased by the Marquis, and fitted at Bordeaux, and for the arrest of his person. To elude these orders the vessel was removed from Bordeaux to the neighboring ports of passage within the dominion of Spain, from whence he sailed.

He landed with his companions on the 25th of April, 1777, in South Carolina, not far from Charleston, where he was received with cordial welcome in the house of Major Huger.

He served at the headquarters of Washington as volunteer, with the rank and commission of Major General, without command.

The fall of Philadelphia was the result of the battle of Brandywine, in which Lafayette was engaged, and the first lesson of his practical military school was a lesson of misfortune. In the attempt to rally the American troops in their retreat he received a musket ball in the leg.

The minister plenipotentiary, at the court of Versailles, was *directed to cause an elegant sword, with proper devices, to be presented him in the name of the United States.*

Shortly after, he returned to the United States, in May, 1780, and from this time until the termination of the campaign of 1781, with the surrender of Lord Cornwallis and his army at Yorktown, and his service was of incessant activity always signalized by military talents unsurpassed and by a spirit never to be subdued.

His army needed clothing, and from the patriotic merchants of Baltimore he obtained, on the pledge of his own personal credit, a loan of money adequate to the purchase of the materials; and from the hands of the fair daughters of the Monumental City, even then as now worthy to be so called he obtained their aid in making up the needed garments.

After forty years had elapsed he again revisited the United States which he had left at the close of the revolutionary war. The greater part of the generation for, and with whom he had fought his first battles had passed away. Of the two million of souls for whose rescue from oppression he had crossed the ocean in 1777, not one in ten survived, and the sentiment of gratitude and affection for Lafayette far from declining with the lapse of time, quickened in spirit as it advanced in years, and seemed to multiply with the increasing numbers of the people.

And though fifty-six years have passed since that event there still exists men and women in our midst who contributed to the glorious reception of General Lafayette, *and who speak of it with just pride.*

After the war was over he returned to France. In 1789 he was elected Commander of the National Guards, and for a time checked the mob from running into those horrid excesses which were afterwards committed during the revolution. A short time after, he had to fly his country for safety and was thrown into prison and chained by the Emperor of Austria on account of his republican principles. Several years after, Bonaparte had him set at liberty, and he was elected to the Chamber of Deputies.

In 1824 General Lafayette visited the United States and was received with great ovations by a grateful people, and hailed as their benefactor by an immense concourse of American people who remembered his former services and liberality. He returned home in 1825 in a ship fitted out by the United States and named "Brandywine," in honor of his bravery at that memorable battle. He died in France, in 1834.

We are to have a Centennial celebration at Yorktown, October, 1881, and let every American visit the place and imbibe some of the *patriotic sentiments* on that occasion to make an impression which

